JANUARY. 1780. THE NUMB. 2588.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1780.

TREASURY-OFFICE of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, January 11, 1780.

PURSUANT to an Order of CONGRESS, the Board of Treasury give Notice, That BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable in Europe at six Months Sight, are prepared, and will be forthwith lodged in the Continental Loan-Office of the State of Pennsylvania, and forwarded as soon as possible to the Continental Loan-Offices of the other States, to be disposed of. *Extract from the Minutes,*

ROBERT TROUP, *Secretary.*

GENERAL LOAN-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, January 1, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, That in pursuance of the Resolves of Congress respecting the two Emissions of Continental Currency taken out of circulation, there have been counted and destroyed in this Office, as follows, to wit:

	Dollars.
Of the Emission of April 11, 1778,	12,407,294
Of the Emission of May 20, 1777,	7,439,974
Total,	19,847,268

FRANCIS HOPKINSON,
Treasurer of Loans.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan. 8, 1780.

THE Southern Posts will set out hereafter on Tuesdays and Fridays, precisely at twelve o'clock, and return on Mondays and Thursdays at noon. The Eastern Posts will set out on the same days, at Four P. M. and return on Mondays and Thursdays.

Any careful, sober, single person, who is willing to ride as Post between Morris-Town and Fish-Kill, or between Annapolis and Fredericksburg, producing sufficient testimony of his fidelity to the United States, will meet with good encouragement by applying at the General Post-Office.

N. B. None need apply unless they can provide Horses.

THE Proprietors of INDIANA are requested to be punctual in meeting, agreeable to their Adjournment, at the Indian Queen Tavern, in Philadelphia, on the First Monday in February, at Four o'Clock, P. M. *By Order,*

Jan 5. 1780. ¶ DAVID FRANKS, President.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his friends in particular, that he makes and mends all Kinds of

BELLOWS.

Any gentlemen store keepers or others, who may have Bellows on hand damaged by the worms or otherways, may have them repaired on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, in Walnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, Philadelphia. ¶

JAMES WALSH.

N. B. Tinned Tacks wanted as above.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by the PRINTERS hereof,

Poor Richard's

POCKET ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1780.

From the PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER.

DEBATES *in the* HOUSE OF LORDS *on the* ADDRESS *in answer to His* BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SPEECH *of November* 28, 1778.

(Continued from our last.)

EARL *of Shelburne.* This noble Lord's speech contained such a diversity of various matter, that we shall attempt to arrange it under the several leading heads of facts and argument. These consisted of the gross impositions put on the sovereign; the treatment of Admiral Keppel, respecting the affair of the 27th of July; the general conduct of administration; and the folly and inconsistency of their measures as to the prosecution of the war in America; the inefficacy and radical weakness of the conciliatory bills of last session; the instructions given to the commissioners sent to America; the loss of Dominica, and the neglect of the sugar-islands; the true political connection that ought to be kept up between the mother country and the revolted colonies; an eulogium on the high naval abilities of Admirals Lord Howe and Keppel; his own particular sentiments respecting the state of public affairs, and of party; and the means hinted at by the noble Earl in the blue ribbon [Suffolk] for compelling America to acknowledge our claims of sovereignty over them.

The first head he introduced by several observations on the speech. It behoved their Lordships, before they consented to an address which was a literal confirmation of every syllable contained in the speech, to be first satisfied that the assertions therein contained were true. Was there one Lord in the House would say that all those assertions, or indeed any one of them scarcely, were true? He therefore drew a very different deduction from the noble Lords in administration, who say that a general negative is an implied proof that the particular passages are unobjectionable, because no amendment has been proposed for the purpose of proving the truth of the objections: For his part, the contrary appeared to him to be the case: The noble Lords on his side of the House have testified their readiness to agree to an address, but not that to which this concurrence is desired. After supporting the propriety of a general negative to the address, he said he hoped the King's eyes would be at length opened to his own honour and dignity, and the interests of his subjects; nay, the very existence of this country as an independent nation. He must now, surely, see the impending ruin and destruction which seemed ready to fall upon his kingdoms, and not persevere in upholding men, whose wickedness, folly and avarice, could only be equalled by their obstinacy, and that at the risque of his crown and empire. When in a very high office, he said, he had an opportunity of being frequently a witness to the wisdom and gracious disposition of his sovereign, and confessed that it appeared extremely mysterious to him to reconcile his Majesty's conduct with his many known public and private virtues; but if his Majesty had been unfortunately misled, he trusted that his paternal regard for his own family, his affection for a most amiable consort and thirteen children, would operate upon him, and make him seriously reflect and look forward to the probable consequences; that the present and approaching distresses, which must every day continue to accumulate and press upon the people, whose prosperity and security were committed to his care and protection, would have their due weight; and that he would not, upon the suggestions of weak and wicked counsellors, or from any extraneous influence, rush blindly on in the same fatal career which had already brought the crown and empire of Britain to the verge of ruin: There must therefore be some invisible hand that secretly moved all those counsels, whom it behoved every honest Whig, within and without that House, to discover and bring to condign punishment.

On the second point, he affirmed that Mr. Keppel stood in the most disagreeable, mortifying and critical situation. Mr. Keppel is offered a command by his sovereign, when the kingdom was threatened with an invasion. Too much a patriot to consult his own feelings, and too gallant to look forward to consequences, he accepts, without condition or any previous terms. What is the consequence? Mr. Keppel finds at home a first Commissioner of the Admiralty, professing very different sentiments; a kind of rival, who might be supposed to look upon him with some degree of jealousy and coolness, because pointed out as the fittest person to fill the first Commissioner's place. What is next to be considered? One of his officers, a Vice-Admiral, sits at the same board, and was called to it by the first Commissioner. Under such peculiar circumstances, sufficient, in his opinion, to lay a foundation of the justest suspicions of faction, Mr. Keppel proceeds to the performance of his duty. He engages the enemy, and, after a smart brush, prepares to proceed to a more decisive determination of the contest; when one of those gentlemen, unable to come up to his assistance, the enemy are permitted to escape. The gentleman alluded to publicly throws the blame on the Admiral; and the noble Earl very laconically tells us that neither the Admiral, nor the gentleman who accused him, were in the wrong; that there is no need of an enquiry; that the Admiral himself gave testimony of the gallant behaviour of the Vice-Admiral of the blue; and thus, by private whispers, public accusations, and general implied prudential motives, the Commander in Chief is as compleatly disgraced, as if he had almost been brought to a public trial by his peers, and declared guilty. His Lordship then proceeded to make the eulogium of both Lord Howe and Mr. Keppel. The latter, he said, on his first going to sea, had saved his country by returning to Portsmouth, when he found that the French fleet was superior to him, his squadron consisting of twenty ships only, while the enemy's consisted of thirty. This conduct proved that the seaman and politician united in him; that he acted as the saviour of his country on that occasion; and deserved to have a statue erected to him at the public expence, and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; for if he had not acted as he did, probably their Lordships would not be deliberating within these walls; two consequences being equally clear, that if he had obeyed his instructions (the departure from which was a matter he risqued merely at his own peril) the great disparity of force must have rendered his total overthrow inevitable; the other, that we should have been instantly invaded by such a land force, as it would be utterly beyond our power to resist. He was equally lavish of his encomiums on Lord Howe, who, he said, had acted with a mixture of gallantry, prudence and seamanship, both at New-York and off Rhode-Island, scarcely paralelled in the naval annals of this country. Such men as Lord Howe and Admiral Keppel, he said, were public property; their services were inestimable; and, in his opinion, we had better lose another of our islands, than either of those men.

On the third head, his Lordship dwelt some time on the want of wisdom in sending the transports to Philadelphia, after ministers must have known, from their own instructions, that the city had been evacuated. Great praises had been lavished on the fine retreat made from thence by Sir Henry Clinton, but when the truth was known, it would be found that it was accident, or rather the unpardonable blunder of administration, which was the occasion of that retreat; that it originated not in choice, but mere necessity; for the fact was, that transports could not be procured; and that Sir Henry Clinton was, upon that account, obliged to go by land; or if he had waited a few days longer, both the fleet under Lord Howe in the Delaware, and the army, must have been sacrificed, or obliged to surrender. Again, what were the instructions given to Admiral Byron? To repair to Halifax, instead of proceeding to New-York to support Lord Howe. The whole, he said, was such a series of blunders as never before was known. If, instead of amusing his Majesty with a naval show at Portsmouth, or the officers with catches and glees, and kettle-drums, the fleet had been detached, which show was exhibited early in May; or if, after this exhibition was over, Byron's fleet had worked down the channel, he would have arrived in time to have joined Lord Howe, or taken the command of the whole, which would have given him such a superiority over D'Estaing, as would have totally effected that officer's overthrow. He meant no disrespect to his Majesty when he found fault with that show, for he knew enough of his disposition to affirm that he would never have thought of it, much less have impeded the preparations then going on, if it had not been pressed upon him, perhaps to divert his attention from objects of a less pleasant nature to those who proposed it. It was, indeed, much insisted, about that time, that the wind was unfavourable for the squadron's working down from St. Helen's to Plymouth; but that was a farce, and the contrary was known to every foremastman in the navy; a single ship, or a squadron of any number of ships, may with ease work down in gentle gales and a smooth sea, the truth of which was verified in Admiral Barrington's working down under the same circumstances, and the Victory coming round from Chatham was a further confirmation. Under this head he likewise adverted to the conduct of Sir Henry Clinton, for whom he declared to have a very high respect, and made no doubt of his abilities as an officer, nor of the opportunities he had of learning the art of war under the Prince whom he immediately served, [Hereditary Prince of Brunswick;] but still he could see nothing extraordinary in the trifling repulse he gave the rebels, at the head of a superior army, and with the loss of 1000 veterans, as good troops, and as well disciplined, as any in Europe. One thousand men, he allowed, was nothing in the eyes of ministers. General Clinton, according to their mode of estimating matters of this kind, had just eighteen times as much merit as if he had lost his whole army; and that was the only comparative or relative advantage which he could perceive was the consequence of this famous retreat, which had been so extolled and insisted upon in the ministerial prints. This led his Lordship to consider the conduct of government towards an unfortunate General [Burgoyne.] With regard to that gentleman, he said he had been treated in the most extraordinary manner. He was charged with carrying measures into execution, which were wild, romantic and impracticable, under the circumstances which accompanied them. He had neither the force promised him, nor the co-operation expected for their full and perfect completion; the consequence of which was, that he and his gallant devoted army were made prisoners. On his return to Great-Britain, he was simple enough to be jealous of his honour, and retained some of those exploded sentiments and old-fashioned feelings, which Ministry wished to be forgot. What was the language of Ministers? "Be silent, we do not accuse you, and no doubt but you have done your country justice. Perhaps you are uneasy about your army; why should that give you any concern? We shall not find fault; let the army desert or starve, what is passed cannot now be retrieved. Stirring up that affair may be productive of public clamour; it can answer no end but that of embarrassing administration. Do you make no noise or disturbance; the affair will soon drop of itself, and you cannot fail of having your account in being under the protection of government."

On the fourth head, he said the conciliatory bills were radically weak, both in respect of obtaining the ostensible purposes declared, and still, if possible, more radically weak, if they had succeeded; for the dominion or connection proposed by those bills amounted to just nothing. There could be no real union upon such an heterogenous, discordant, and contradictory system. A real union must be formed upon the plan of the British constitution, which at all times supposes one will, and every consequence and effect deducible from that will. To propose a plan of conciliation, in which that fundamental principle was abandoned, or openly or implicitly relinquished, was, in his opinion, no better than, under the idea of conciliation, introducing weakness, anarchy, and every species of political confusion. A controuling and directing power must be placed somewhere; its exercise, he allowed, might in some certain cases be ascertained and limited; but the analogy to the British constitution should be preserved; without a tie of common interest, common danger, and common protection, all government was a farce; the executive and legislative powers of this country being cut off from all real communication with the internal legislation of the

several colonies, would form such a ſyſtem of human polity as never before entered into the mind of man to conceive. The executive power may be delegated, not divided; the legiſlative may: But to the great purpoſes of government there muſt, according to the ſpirit and letter of the conſtitution, be but one will.

On the fifth head he laughed heartily, he ſaid, at the idea of freeing America from every ſpecies of Britiſh taxation, and yet permitting deputies from the Congreſs to ſit in Parliament, for the purpoſe of taxing the people of this country. He was no leſs pointed and ſarcaſtic upon the offers held out by the commiſſioners, of paying the debts of America, contracted in reſiſting the mother country, and in acts of what had all along been deſcribed by the majority of that Houſe as the groſſeſt, blackeſt, and moſt unprovoked rebellion. He ſaid, the appointment of commiſſioners, and giving them their inſtructions, was totally taken out of the hands of Parliament, and yet the meaſures were ſolely attributed to Parliament. Here his Lordſhip digreſſed, to ſhew that the bills, the inſtructions, and the perſons appointed to carry them into execution, exhibited ſo many proofs, that if the objects propoſed by the bills were previouſly intended to be loſt, more effectual means for that purpoſe could not be adopted. In explaining this point, he entered into detail. The miniſter had put it into the King's mouth, that the late meaſures propoſed by the commiſſioners to Congreſs had been planned by the temper and wiſdom of a Britiſh Parliament, than which nothing could be more contrary to truth. The meaſures, even as they were chalked out in the bill, were not planned by Parliament; and though they had, the offers made by the commiſſioners were not the offers held out by the bills. The truth was, Parliament had paſſed an act for the appointing of commiſſioners, but Parliament neither had a ſhare in their appointment, nor the inſtructions under which they acted. Parliament was kept in a ſtate of the moſt profound ignorance of the uſe which government meant to make of the power thus delegated. How did they employ it? Juſt in the manner predicted by ſeveral Lords in that Houſe, when the bills came under their conſideration, that they would abuſe that power; that it was no more than a mere miniſterial trick, to gain time; that they neither wiſhed or expected ſucceſs from the commiſſion; and that they only meant to throw it out to divide the councils of America, to wait for favourable circumſtances and events, and in the mean time to retain their power and places. How then could it be ſaid, that Parliament planned the meaſures of conciliation, which were rejected; when it was evident, that they have done nothing more than devolving their power on the Crown, and left the exerciſe of thoſe powers to the diſcretion of miniſters.

He ſaid that he had dedicated a great part of his time, in the courſe of the preceding ſummer, to the peruſal of books, particularly to ſuch as treated of the conduct of kingdoms and great ſtates in difficult and trying ſituations. In thoſe reſearches, he endeavoured to apply what had happened in former times to the exiſting circumſtances in which this nation at preſent ſtood. The firſt object which would ſtrike an able miniſter, after he had fixed upon his plan, was to deviſe the moſt probable means of carrying it into execution. This could not be in any other mode ſo effectually executed, as by ſending able, wiſe, experienced men; men of high rank and tried abilities; men who ſtood high in the opinion of the public, ſuch as Congreſs might be ſuppoſed to have a certain ſpecies of confidence in; that is, whoſe perſonal aſſurances would not only procure credit from thoſe to whom they were ſent to treat, but likewiſe of that degree of weight and conſequence at home, as would enſure a ratification or approbation of ſuch engagements as they might think proper or neceſſary to enter into, as the repreſentatives of the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain. He meant no perſonal diſreſpect to thoſe delegated to treat with Congreſs; nothing could be farther from his thoughts. He had not the honour of a perſonal acquaintance with the noble Lord who went out at the head of that commiſſion, nor with the other gentlemen who acted under it; by every thing he could learn, they were perſons of worth and character: but he would put the queſtion fairly and openly to their Lordſhips, if they were men of that particular deſcription, which could promiſe ſucceſs to ſo arduous and important an undertaking: Were they perſons of that great weight, popularity, importance and character, for wiſdom fit to treat, or fit to procure the confidence of thoſe with whom they were to treat? He was certain that there was not a ſingle Lord preſent, not one even among adminiſtration, who would pledge his word, and aſſure that Houſe that he believed the affirmative.

Among many others, he ſhould advert to two inſtances which he read lately, one drawn from antient, the other from modern ſtory, to ſhew the public prevalent opinions of two wiſe and renowned ſtates, the one related by that celebrated hiſtorian Thucydides, the other by that great man, Sir William Temple. The firſt was a deſcription of the perſons ſent on a deputation from Sparta to Athens, who, as the hiſtorian remarks, were received with the moſt perfect attention and reſpect; and whatever they propoſed obtained almoſt implicit credit; becauſe, ſays the Greek writer, they knew the deputies to be perſons of great reputation in their own country; that they were grave, wiſe, and experienced men, of public virtue and private integrity; and that whatever terms they offered or acceded to, would be approved of and confirmed by the ſtate who ſent them. The ſecond inſtance was that of the embaſſy of Sir William Temple, who, when ſent to Holland at the concluſion of the laſt Dutch war, in order to enter into meaſures for defeating the deſigns of France againſt that republic, was complimented by one of the States General on his arrival at the Hague, who told him, that he eſteemed him the harbinger of fine weather and ſunſhine, like the ſwallow.

The Hollanders knew that the appearance of Sir William Temple portended good; they knew his character; they were perſuaded that wiſdom and moderation prevailed in the councils which dictated the appointment; that he was not the tool of a junto or cabal, nor would ſubmit to be the inſtrument of any faction, or any party; they had before experienced his wiſdom, his moderation, his firmneſs, and independent ſpirit; they might well, therefore, draw the moſt happy omen from ſeeing him; becauſe they foreſaw that England was in earneſt, and determined to be ſincere. Would to God! cried his Lordſhip, that we had another Sir William Temple, who might go as a ſwallow to America, as the fore-runner of ſummer and ſunſhine. He then obſerved, that moſt certainly none but men of gravity, wiſdom, of high character, and great and tried abilities and integrity, ſhould have been ſent upon the errand; an errand or embaſſy, he would venture to affirm, taken in every one poſſible point of view, of the greateſt conſequence that ever was ſent from this country. Indeed, as the noble Duke, who moved the addreſs, had ſaid ſo much, and expreſſed ſuch ſtrong wiſhes for a reconciliation with America, he was ſurpriſed that he was not ſent, in order to effect what he ſeemed to have ſo much at heart. He aſſured his Grace, he meant it ſeriouſly, and ſhould accompany it with this declaration, that at ſuch a criſis, and on ſuch an occaſion, he thought no man at liberty to refuſe the acceptance of ſuch a truſt, who ſhould be applied to.

His Lordſhip having held out the commiſſion, the powers given by it, and the abſurd conceſſions relative to the liquidating the debts, and giving deputies, from the reſpective ſtates, ſeats in the Britiſh ſenate, as part of thoſe inſtructions, contraſted thoſe extraordinary propoſitions with the current language of Parliament, ſince the commencement of the American conteſt. Parliamentary ſupremacy, unconditional ſubmiſſion, formed part of the daily boaſtings of miniſters in that and the other Houſe. He reminded their Lordſhips of what he had formerly told them, in the midſt of this haughty, inſolent, and vain-glorious boaſting, that the time would come, when they would be compelled to alter their ſtile, when they would be obliged to ſue in the moſt abject and humiliating terms, to do penance in ſack cloth and aſhes, and crave pardon of thoſe very Americans, whom they had ſo inſolently treated, and on whom they had heaped ſo many repeated injuries, and ſuch ſignal oppreſſion and injuſtice. The prophecy was already fulfilled. We had humbled ourſelves, to uſe an expreſſion of the noble Earl in the blue ribbon, and in high office [Suffolk] at the foot of that vagrant Congreſs, which no man could ſay, where they were, or whither they intended to go next.

On the next head, that of the hint given by the noble Earl in the blue ribbon, of the intended mode of proſecuting the American war, in order to compel the colonies to accept of terms; this, he had a right to preſume, related to an intention of burning their towns, uſing the tomahawk, deſolating the interior country on the confines of the back ſettlements, and carrying fire and ſword among the defenceleſs and harmleſs inhabitants, among old men, women, children and infants. This, he had a right to ſuppoſe, were the means which God and nature had put into the hands of miniſters [alluding to an expreſſion of Lord Suffolk laſt winter] as the noble Earl was ſilent in anſwer to the queſtion put to him by a noble Earl [Derby] early in the debate; and if any doubt had remained on his mind, a proclamation iſſued by Governor Tonyn, in Eaſt Florida, offering a certain reward for every ſcalp delivered to perſons appointed to receive them, put it beyond queſtion. Of ſuch a plan he expreſſed the higheſt and moſt utter deteſtation and horror. He ſaid the plan was diabolical, horrid, impious, and inhuman; and called moſt particularly for the vengeance of Almighty God. It could not be men, but monſters, that deviſed it. He ſaid, it was as weak and impolitic as wicked, barbarous, and unchriſtian; and if the language of miniſters was to be believed, that France and America compoſed but one enemy, the concluſion was evident, that retaliation would be the conſequence, and that inſtead of leaving our dependencies open to butcheries of a ſimilar kind, our whole coaſt at home would certainly meet a like treatment; the French privateers would make continual landings on our ſhores, and deſolate all our villages and defenceleſs towns; in ſhort, the horrors, maſſacres, devaſtations and bloodſhed, that would enſue, were ſhocking to think of, and muſt, in the end, draw univerſal execration and public puniſhment upon the bloody, cruel, and relentleſs authors of them.

His Lordſhip proceeded, and ſpoke on the capture of Dominica, which, he ſaid, would be probably followed by ſome other events of a ſimilar nature. He ſaid, the four iſlands, Grenada, St. Vincents, Tobago, and Dominica, had but one battalion, compoſed of 171 rank and file; the whole Weſt-India iſlands but 1200 effective men; and Dominica no more than forty one fit for actual duty, though there were 64000l. ſpent on the fortifications alone, and upwards of one hundred and ſixty pieces of cannon and mortars on the iſland, at the time it was taken; which was not only a conſiderable loſs, but a great miſchief; as it anſwered every end of a military arſenal, and ſaved our enemies the trouble of tranſporting ordnance from Europe at a great riſque and expence, for the purpoſe of carrying on either offenſive or defenſive operations.

He dwelt ſome time on the loſs that iſland was to this country, both in point of commerce and as a place of arms, particularly reſpecting its vicinity to the French iſland of Martinico, and the protection it would afford to our trade and commerce in that quarter of the globe, and the annoyance it muſt be the means of giving to that of our enemies. He aſſured their Lordſhips that our Weſt-India merchants were in a ſtate of deſpondency, little ſhort of deſpair; they were not only injured by what had already happened, but were infinitely alarmed at much greater miſchiefs they had a right to fear. He inſtanced particularly the letter of Mr. Oliver as a proof of the ſituation of the Weſt-India merchants. He deſcribed Mr. Oliver as a moſt worthy and reſpectable character, notwithſtanding the infamous and illiberal treatment which he had been honoured with in a certain daily print. There was no doubt, he ſaid, but all the Leeward and Weſt-India Iſlands muſt go, unleſs a ſpeedy end was put to the war with America. The language of the planters certainly muſt be, "You, America, are the ſtrongeſt, and you muſt have us." Let the King's ſervants reflect a little on the conſequence of ſuch an event. The Weſt-Indians generally came over to England, and ſpent their fortunes amongſt us: there was ſcarce a ſpace of ten miles together, throughout this country, where the houſe and eſtate of a rich Weſt-Indian were not to be ſeen. If the Iſlands went from us, the poſſeſſors of the plantations in theſe iſlands muſt neceſſarily leave the kingdom, the revenue therefore would ſuffer materially. Theſe, therefore, were well worth a moment's reflection in the minds of the King's ſervants. Let them alſo look at home, poverty and want of money were univerſal; eſtates were daily ſinking in their value; what formerly fetched from twenty to thirty, or even forty years purchaſe, were now ſold for twenty.

His Lordſhip went into a great variety of miſcellaneous matter, which cannot be ſo properly arranged under any of the heads we have mentioned, but which nevertheleſs ſubſtantially applied to the ſubject matter of debate.

He complimented Congreſs greatly on their judgment, wiſdom, and active and deliberative abilities. He ſaid they were well acquainted with the ſpirit of our counſels, the temper and diſpoſition of thoſe who conducted them, the means employed by them to direct and controul Parliament, and their ſeparate and collective views. Of this they had given a great number of inſtances, and in none more than the reception they gave our commiſſioners, whom they knew were not armed with effective powers of a ſolid and permanent conciliation, but only ſent with a view to break their late connection, ſeparate them from France, and divide them, by creating faction among their leaders, in order to carry the favourite meaſures of their employers into execution. While he was up, he could not forbear taking notice of a paſſage in a celebrated pamphlet, called Common Senſe, where the author, among other obſervations equally ſenſible and ſhrewd, takes an opportunity of repreſenting, in terms of the ſtrongeſt ridicule, the boaſted advantages of the Britiſh conſtitution, which he deſcribes in the following pointed ſimile. After the Parliament had provided a ſet of iron bars and locks, for the purpoſe of reſtraining the King's prerogative, the members had gone down on their knees to his Majeſty, and prayed him to accept of the keys.

With regard to France, her conduct was beyond all inſtance treacherous and unjuſtifiable. The caſe of Queen Elizabeth's aſſiſting the States of Holland had been mentioned by way of parallel, but it did not apply. Queen Elizabeth's reign, though he diſliked the interior of it, was in all the great and material circumſtances of government wiſe and politic. That Princeſs foreſaw the conſequences of the revolt of the United States, and ſhe over and over again warned Spain of its danger, declaring that ſhe muſt, if the matter was not put a ſtop to, be under the neceſſity of entering into an alliance with the States of Holland, and affording them aſſiſtance both of men and money. Was this at all ſimilar to the conduct of France reſpecting America? Had France given us any notice on the ſubject? Had ſhe previouſly urged the neceſſity of her regarding the welfare of her commerce, and therefore entering into a treaty with America? If ſhe had, Parliament were ignorant of any ſuch intimation. Parliament had repeatedly heard the contrary. It had been the language from the throne, and the language from miniſters in that Houſe for years, that France had renewed her profeſſions of amity, that common prudence would prevent her interfering, and that there was no danger to be dreaded from that quarter. France therefore, if her conduct had been reported properly, was without an excuſe. She merited the fulleſt vengeance of this country, and, no doubt, every one of his Majeſty's ſubjects would join readily in reſiſting and endeavouring to check her career; ſo far, therefore, was he from thinking the ſpeech too warm in that part which related to France, that he did not think it ſpoke of her conduct in terms of ſufficient warmth, or ſufficient indignation and reſentment.

He ſaid, the abject, diſgraceful, and calamitous ſituation of this country was ſuch, that inſtead of voting an addreſs, filling the ears of his Majeſty with flattery and adulation, and complimenting miniſters on that very conduct which had cauſed our misfortunes, it was high time that all parties united, and joined heartily in dragging forth to condign puniſhment, and, what was worſe, to public execration, thoſe miniſters, thoſe evil counſellors, whoſe weak and wicked advice had impoſed on their Sovereign, and led him into an accordance with ſuch a ſyſtem of injuſtice, impolicy and inhumanity, as was unparalelled in hiſtory, and would eternally diſgrace the annals of Great-Britain. His Majeſty, he knew perfectly well to be a Prince of too noble, too gracious, too benevolent, and too paternal a nature, for it to be poſſible that he had himſelf planned the meaſures reſpecting America, as the miniſtry had dared to inſinuate. It was not poſſible that he could look with calmneſs on the daily decreaſe of his dominions, could ſee the fatal effects of the American war, and reſolve to proſecute ſo ruinous a project, unleſs his mind was poiſoned by the peſtilential councils of thoſe men, who, having plunged us into the moſt diſaſterous ſituation, would ſtill purſue their evil deſigns, and entail inevitable ruin on the kingdom, rather than forego their places. Sydney and Locke were the authors to whom our forefathers looked up as the oracles of good government. Thoſe great authorities were now proved to be fallacious and ignorant pretenders to their ſubject, by the preſent wiſe, and ſelf-taught ſett of Machiavels. In former days, the various departments of the legiſlative and executive branches of the ſtate were kept ſeparate; judges were confined to their juries, and to the diſtribution of juſtice, and not ſuffered to mix as members of the legiſlative and executive parts of government. Excepting in the caſe of Judge Jefferies of famous memory, he did not recollect a lawyer coming as a miniſter into that Houſe, much more coming to take his ſeat like another Lord Chancellor with his train-bearer behind him.

His Lordſhip concluded a ſpeech of full two hours long with ſaying, that although he was of no party (the cauſe of which, he preſumed, was, becauſe he did not come into public life under the wing of any party) and preferred, and ever ſhould, men to meaſures; that the conduct, temper, and apparent diſpoſition of the preſent miniſters, were ſo ſtrongly marked with infamy, weakneſs, and wickedneſs, that he would chearfully join and co-operate with any ſett of men, to drag them from their preſent ſituations, and render them the objects of example, by puniſhing them in a manner ſuited to their crimes and notorious demerits. The public had, he obſerved, for ſome time, fallen into a lethargy. Their ſtupor, however, was nearly at an end; it muſt of neceſſity be ſoon ſhaken off; and then, woe be to the authors of the impending ruin, and actual diſgrace, with which this country was labouring and threatened. He ſaid, he entirely approved of the ſentiments of the noble Earl who ſpoke early [Briſtol] and ſhould, for that reaſon, vote to have the addreſs ſuſpended till an enquiry was firſt had, in order to aſcertain the truth of the facts ſet forth in the ſpeech, and the propriety of adopting the meaſures which it recommended.

The Houſe divided; for the addreſs 67, againſt it 35.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, to his father in Edinburgh, dated Bombay, March 14, 1779.

"I wrote you the firſt of this month, and ſhall now give you a ſhort account of our campaign.

"On the 22d Nov. 1778, a detachment conſiſting of 600 ſeapoy grenadiers, and four ſmall field pieces, embarked to take poſſeſſion of a paſs over the Gots, (the Gots is a ridge of mountains that extends from Cape Cormorin to the high lands of St. John's.) On the 23d, the whole army embarked, and landed next day on the

continent opposite to Bombay, which is about twelve leagues over. We took a small fort, embarked, and went nine miles up a river, when we had accounts of the detachment taking possession of the pass without being opposed. We were now thirty miles from the foot of the pass, and from the foot to the top was six more, up hill all the way. We were obliged to stay below to collect provisions and bullocks for the use of the army.

"On the 22d of December we began to get our guns, ammunition, stores, &c. up the pass, and got that business accomplished by next day, when the enemy began to cannonade our camp.

"On the 25th we advanced a few miles, where the country was so narrow that our army reached from hill to hill. We now waited for the Commissary with his provisions, and on the twenty ninth Lieut. Col. Cay received a mortal wound with a rocket, when he was sent to Bombay, we having a free communication with that place.

"By the 2d of January, 1779, the Commissary had joined us with the provisions. On the 4th we advanced about six miles, and when we came to our ground we lost Captain Stewart by a nine-pound shot.

"We had now lost the two best officers in our army. The one was second in command, and commanded the first division of the army; and the other commanded the third division.

"On the 26th, we marched at three in the morning. At sunrise the enemy began to dispute every inch of the road we went, but we forced them to retire to the other side of a small river, killed a number of their men, and almost took five of their guns. The enemy destroyed all the country before us, and what they could not carry away they burnt. We made three more marches, and came to a village called Tuttargaring; it had been a very fine village, but the most of it was burnt the night before.

"We were now within fifteen miles of Poonah, and had accounts of their putting hay in the houses to destroy it also, so that we could get no provisions but what we had with us. We were in this camp three days, and, on the 31th of January orders were given to march at 11 o'clock at night. We were all in high spirits, thinking it was to rout up the enemy's quarters, as their camp was only three miles from us. In the room of going to their camp, it was to retreat. In our way back during the night, we lost the road. Carts broke down, and the enemy plundered all our baggage and camp equipage.

"At day-light we were only two miles from the villages, when the enemy brought three guns to flank our line, and three or four in front, with a number of marksmen, picking off both officers and men, and they kept a continual fire on our line until three in the afternoon. They forced us to retire into a small village, and to leave one eight inch howitzer and the killed on the field; for we lost a number of officers and men.

"The enemy cannonaded our camp from the 23d of December until the 14th of January. Our army was only 3000 fighting men, and the enemy upwards of 60,000 fighting men; including the market, they had about 120,000 men, women and children.

"There was an army of 7000 men marched from Bengal, and is arrived at Secrat. They were three months in marching round, they had several engagements but were successful Captain Scott is well, so are Dr. Carmichael and Captain Nicholson."

Copy of a letter from Lord Macartney to Lord George Germaine, dated near La Rochelle, September 4, 1779; received the 19th instant by the Packet from Ostend.

Near La Rochelle, France,
September 4, 1779.

MY LORD,

I FLATTER myself that long before this letter reaches your Lordship, you will have received my dispatch of the 5th of July (A) from Grenada, giving you an account of that island's being in possession of the French. I sent several copies of it by different channels; but left none of them should have come to hand, I shall now in a few words acquaint your Lordship, That on the 2d of July the Count d'Estaing arrived at Grenada, with 25 sail of the line and 12 frigates, having 6,500 land troops on board. We made the best defence we could with the handful of people we had, which consisted of 101 rank and file of the 48th regiment, 24 artillery recruits, and between 3 and 400 militia.

We had the good fortune to repulse the enemy in their first attack, but in the second they carried our lines by dint of superior numbers, after a conflict of about an hour and a half, in which they had killed and wounded 300 men and upwards, which amounts to more than the whole force we had to oppose their attack; for in the preceding night we were deserted by almost all the coloured people, and the greatest part of the new subjects. Being at the discretion of the enemy, without means of resistance or prospect of relief, we were obliged to propose a capitulation, which was instantly and peremptorily refused by the Count d'Estaing in toto; and in lieu of it he sent to me the most extraordinary and unexampled project that ever entered into the mind of a General or Politician. This I rejected in my turn; and there being no possibility of obtaining any other, all the principal inhabitants to whom I communicated it were unanimous in preferring a surrender without any conditions at all to the one that was offered; and upon that footing the enemy are now possessed of the island.

My letter of the 5th of July is so full and circumstantial, that I must refer your Lordship to it, and to the papers inclosed in it, for the particulars. I flatter myself that your Lordship will believe, that nothing was omitted that could possibly have been done for the preservation of Grenada: This reflection is the only consolation I have under the misfortune of its loss.

In my former letter I mentioned, that it was intended that my fellow prisoners, of the remains of the five companies of the 48th regiment, &c. should embark with me for Europe in a ship set apart for that purpose; but I know not why its destination was altered; the troops were sent, as I am informed, to Gaudaloupe, and I was put on board a French frigate bound for this place, where we arrived last night. I have written to M. de Sartine, through whose hands this letter passes, to know the intentions of his Court with regard to my enlargement, and expect his answer in a few days.

M. d'Estaing would not consent to any exchange of prisoners in the West-Indies on this occasion.

An assurance was given to the inhabitants of Grenada, that they should retain quiet possession of their estates, and that, during the war, they should not be obliged to carry arms against his Majesty. The other arrangements, I presume, will depend on the Court of Versailles.

MACARTNEY.

(A) The letter referred to above has not been received.

TRENTON, January 12

We hear that a large quantity of counterfeit continental money was taken a few days ago, by a party of Major Lee's light dragoons, in Monmouth county. We have not yet learned in whose hands it was found. There was also a considerable quantity of goods, which had been sent out of New-York at the same time; for sale—Several persons were taken, among whom was Anthony Woodward's son.

On Tuesday night, the 28th ult. the late dwelling-house of William Pidgeon, Esq; in the township of Stafford, and county of Monmouth, took fire, and was unfortunately burned down; although the fire was pretty soon discovered by Capt. Isaac Andrews, who lived in the house, yet the wind being very high, the flames spread with such amazing rapidity, that five persons lost their lives, viz. Captain Andrews's two daughters, one about eight and the other six years of age, two servant men and one hired man. Every thing in the house was burned, except two beds; those who escaped, six in number, not being able to save their common apparel. Mr. Pidgeon, who had been in a low state of health some time before this melancholy accident happened, very narrowly escaped by leaping out at a window in the upper story, tho' not without being considerably burned by first attempting to come down the stair-way; and receiving cold, while removing to a neighbouring house in his shirt, he was taken ill of the pleurisy, and died on the morning of the 5th inst.—His remains were interred on Saturday last, in St. Michael's church yard, at this place.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 19.*

On Thursday, after a short illness, AMOS STRETTELL, Esq; departed this life in the 60th year of his age. In the public stations which he formerly filled, as *Representative in General Assembly*, for this county; an *Alderman of the city*; a *Trustee of the General Loan-Office and of the College*, be obtained the approbation of his fellow-citizens; as a *Merchant* he was eminent and intelligent; in the more silent path of private life deservedly beloved by his family and the poor, for affection and beneficence. His remains were deposited on Sunday evening in the family vault, in Christ Church burial ground, respectfully attended by a large number of the principal inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Rotterdam to his Correspondent in Williamsburg, dated Sept. 1, 1779.

"I was but 24 days in England, but learnt enough to satisfy myself, you and every American worthy to bear the blessed name of a freeman, that England is not that power which can subdue America; nay, England, conformable to history, and every sensible Englishman's sincere expression, was never so perplexed, poor, divided and unhappy, as at this present time.

"When I was in London, the Spanish and French fleets were for some days near Plymouth, in the British channel, and the whole coast was in a worse situation than we were when Sir George Collier landed at Portsmouth in Virginia. Their situation is bad; taxes innumerable; their forces by sea and land inferior by one third to their enemies; and when they are bragging of their land forces at home, it is equal to what I have heard in America of 50 or 60,000 men, where you seldom have together 8 or 9000; equally the same in England, and rather worse, as all unanimity is lost. Ireland, I hope, is at this present time invaded by Spain and France, and you may be sure the attempt will meet with success, if the English fleet, much inferior in number to France, should not be able to strike a capital blow. Holland is courted continually for their assistance of 20 ships, &c. but in vain. The Dutchmen will always find an excuse, and their present excuse is, that they have no sailors at home; that France has not declared war against England; and that, from the present situation of Europe, they will equip themselves for their self-preservation. Indeed France has 40,000 men encamped not far from the territories of Holland. I have met with no Dutchman yet who doubts not but that England must give over their American pretensions, and are well pleased with my telling them the Americans are only imitating the Dutch, in fighting for liberty and property; but as I am little acquainted here and just arrived a couple of days past, can inform you nothing particular in this place. I shall set off for Amsterdam this evening."

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are desired to meet at the University next Friday Evening, when it is intended to ballot for such Persons as have been proposed to be admitted as new Members into the Society, agreeable to their Laws.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of The Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, *adjusted by the Managers; being a Summary of the Receipts and Payments for the Year, ending the 31st of December*, 1779.

BALANCE in the Hands of the Treasurer Peter Reeve, at settling the Accounts last Year,		£ 714 12 9
Received from sundry Members on their Admission,	29 5 0	
Quarterly Payments,	80 17 6	
* Principal of Monies lent,	650 0 0	
Interest on Monies lent,	2066 0 0	
A Donation from James Cochran,	1 17 0	
		£ 3542 12 3
PAID sundry Charities, amounting to	£ 275 0 0	
Monies lent on Interest,	2775 0 0	
Balance in the Treasurer's Hands,	492 12 3	
		£ 3542 12 3
Capital Stock at Interest Dec. 31, 1778,	£ 2412 10 0	
* Principal paid in since,	650 0 0	
	1762 10 0	
Monies put out in 1779,	2775 0 0	
Capital Stock at Interest Dec. 31, 1779,	£ 4537 10 0	

THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend a Special Meeting, at the Coffee-house, on Saturday next, the twenty-second of January instant, at Six o'clock precisely, on business of importance.

January 18, 1780.

JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by
ROBERT CALDWELL,
On MEASE's Wharf,

RUM and WINE,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Coffee and Cocoa; Best Allom Salt,
Cordage assorted,
Sail-Cloth, Osnabrugs, Ticklenburghs and sewing Twine,
Best Poland Starch and Hair Powder,
Pease, Rice and Oatmeal,
White-Lead and Linseed Oil,
Muskets, bayonets, Cutlasses and Cartouch Boxes,
Gun-Powder and Flints,
Swivels and Howitz,
Carriage Linch-Pins, with Chains,
Hooks and Thimbles,
A compleat Assortment of Patent Time-Glasses,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. sheathing, Desk and Spike Nails,
Pump Tacks and Scupper Nails,
Gimblets, Claw Hammers, Pad-Locks and Sail-Needles,
Bar and Sheet-Lead,
A great Variety of Queen's Ware, of the newest Fashion, And,
A general Assortment of Ship Chandlery. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

TEN acres of good LAND, between two and three acres whereof is a rich bottom, with a large stream of water running through the same, the rest up-land, of which there is five acres well timbered, likewise a new log house, 18 by 16, built last summer, situate in Charlestown, Chester county, joining to Patrick Anderson, Esq; on one side, and within two miles of the Valley-Forge, in a good neighbourhood, and in a very public place, it being an angle between two land out roads, one leading from Moore-Hall to the White Horse, on Lancaster road, distance 5 miles, the other to the Valley, with sundry other roads leading thereto, which renders it a proper place for any kind of public business, particularly for a tan-yard. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, joining the premises. HENRY MILLER.

N. B. The subscriber has a stray bay horse, supposed to be 12 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. HENRY MILLER. †

Charlestown, January 3, 1780.

To be Sold for Continental Currency,

A PLANTATION of good land, containing 149 acres, with the usual allowance, lying in West-Nantmill township, Chester county, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the tract of land late the property of Col. William Gibbons, at Little Brandy Wine; whereon is a square log dwelling-house, a good barn and stables, two good never failing springs, adjacent to said dwelling-house, a good bearing apple orchard, 14 acres of good meadow made, and as much more may be made, about 80 acres cleared, and timber sufficient for the use of said place. The title is indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in Market-street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on said premises. JAMES HAIR. †

To be SOLD,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying within four miles of Princeton, in the State of New-Jersey, containing five or six hundred acres. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN VAN HORN at Rockyhill, on said farm. ‡

Sunbury, December 19, 1779.

WAS committed to my custody four Negroe men, one named JAMES HAYS, 5 feet 10 inches high, talks good English, and is a sensible mannerly fellow, about 23 years of age; another named RICHARD LINCOLN (formerly advertised by the name of Pierpoint) about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, seems to have been bred a barber; it is alledged they belong to one Mr. Dorsey, near to Frederick-Town, in Maryland. They were committed in October, 1778, on suspicion of their designing to go to the enemy, and were advertised in March last in Mr. Dunlap's paper. The other two were committed this day, also upon suspicion of their going to the enemy; one named WILL, 5 feet 8 inches high, stout made, about 28 years of age; the other named BEN, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 35 years of age. They say they belonged to a certain Nansfield, at or near Baltimore. Their master or masters (if any they have) are desired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away in six weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be sold out as the law directs.

‡ JOHN MORRISON, Goaler.

Philadelphia, January 14, 1780.

ABSENTED from her Husband, HANNAH, the wife of Joshua Burn, and has taken along with her a roccolo coat and three good Holland shirts, almost new, one pair of silver buckles, two pair of new yarn stockings, and sundry houshold goods, too tedious to mention. These are therefore to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my account, for I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date. JOSHUA BURN. †

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS Stolen from the door of *Casper Sauder*, at the sign of the Lamb, on Frankford road, on Monday evening the 17th instant, a likely bay HORSE, saddle and bridle. the horse about 14 hands high, 7 years old next spring, marked with a U upside down on his near buttock, has a little white in his forehead, is in good order, shod all round, and has lately been trimmed. Whoever apprehends the thief shall have One Hundred Dollars reward, and for the horse alone Three Hundred Dollars, paid by the subscribers, living in Frankford.

CHRISTOPHER LOCKNER, or
¶ RUDOLPH NEFF.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;
WATTS'S PSALMS and HYMNS; and
NEW-ENGLAND PRIMERS;
TO BE SOLD,
Wholesale or Retail, by
HALL and SELLERS.

THE CLERK of the Market, in pursuance of his duty, and special direction to enforce the laws preventing abuses in the Markets and sale of provision, now gives this public notice, That he is resolved to prosecute any persons offending against the laws, without respect of persons: And that none may plead ignorance in future, thinks proper to inform them, in this public manner, what actions are by law made offences, and how punishable, viz.

First. The purchasing any provisions or victuals whatsoever, for the food of man, at their own houses, in the streets, at any wharves, taverns, ferry-houses, or other places than the public Market-houses.

Secondly. The making any bargain for any such provisions or victuals, before the same shall be brought for sale into the public Markets.

Thirdly. The endeavouring to enhance the price of the above articles, or dissuading any persons from bringing their provisions to Market for sale.

Fourthly. The purchasing the above articles to sell again, within four miles of the Court-House, except they are tavern-keepers, butchers acting in their trade, or hucksters after 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The punishments inflicted by law are, for the first offence a forfeiture of the value of the articles forestalled or regrated, and imprisonment for two months; and accumulated punishments for a repetition of the offences.

The great advantages the inhabitants of the city, as well as those of the country, would reap from observing these regulations, would soon make all compulsion of law unnecessary: But the subscriber is resolved to do his duty in this respect; and after this notification, no citizen can take it hard if he or his servant, found in the breach of the law, are prosecuted. And he expects that such of the inhabitants as wish to see abuses prevented, and a fair general plan of sale promoted, will not only comply strictly with the law themselves, but discountenance, and enable the subscriber to punish, those who do otherwise.

ROBERT SMITH, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, the 17th December, 1779, taking into consideration the price allowed by Act of Assembly for Sweeping Chimneys, being not sufficient to engage a proper number of Sweeps for that purpose at this season of the year, do agree to allow EIGHT DOLLARS for the Sweeping of every Chimney, from this day to the first of February next.

JOHN ORD, President.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1779.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture in the Northern Liberties, near this City, a brown milch COW, having a white spot in her forehead, white across her shoulders, with a brown spot in the white, white under her belly, and also white hind feet and tail; she is a remarkable small cow, and the horns particularly are very small and bending inwards, and has a very large bag. Whoever will bring the said cow to the subscriber shall have the above reward of Forty Dollars, and reasonable charges; and whoever will give him information where the said cow may be found shall receive Thirty Dollars reward, from

‡ WILLIAM VAN PHUL.

December 17, 1779.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A certain JOHN ROBERTS, a mill-wright by trade, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a fair complexion, with his hair tied behind; he wore when he went away light coloured clothes, rode a small sorrel horse, and is supposed to be gone to North-Carolina. Whoever takes up the said John Roberts, and delivers him in any goal, so that the subscriber may get him again, shall have the reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, paid by

JAMES UNDERWOOD.

¶ Constable of the township of Merion.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, living in East-Fallowfield township, Chester county, on the third night of December, a light BAY HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, five years old rising six, he has a small star in his forehead, and is what they call deer-hipt, is remarkably high on the shoulder, looks very gloomy when going to be catched, and is ill to take the bits; he is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and secures said Horse, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS, or the above Reward for Horse and Thief, and reasonable charges, paid by

ANDREW OLIPHANT.

In CONGRESS, October 30, 1779.

RESOLVED, That the Managers be directed to make sale of the Tickets of the Third Class of the Lottery of the United States without delay; that the drawing thereof commence the first day of March next, and be compleated as soon as may be; and that the tickets then unsold be the property and at the risk of the said States.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Lottery-Office, November 2, 1779.

IN Consequence of the above Resolve the Managers give this public notice, that on the first day of March next the Drawing of the Lottery will commence at the Old City Vendue Store, and be continued from day to day with all possible expedition until finished. Such persons therefore as choose to become purchasers are to apply before said date, at the different Offices throughout the United States.

JUST ARRIVED, and to be SOLD by

RICHARD FOOTMAN,

At his Commission Store, in Second street, below Market-street,

A Great variety of elegant Chintzes, Callicoes and Cottons, Irish Linkens, Britannias, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Checks, Stockings, Bohea and Hyson Tea, &c. Also, A large Assortment of Knives and Forks.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Manufactory in South Alley, between Market and Arch-streets, and between Fifth and Sixth-streets, an Assortment of Castings, Blanketing, Saggathies, Jeans, Everlastings, &c. Spinning and Weaving as usual, by

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Junior.

To be SOLD, by the Subscriber,

THE LOT and HOUSE he now lives in, near the two Mile Stone on the Frankford Road. Enquire of Mr. ALEXANDER TOD, Merchant, in Front-street, or of

¶ RICHARD FARMAR.

HARMAN AND LEWIS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORE, near the DRAW-BRIDGE,

CAMBRICS,
NARROW LACE,
LINENS,
CHECKS,
TAPES,
KNIVES and FORKS,
SPANISH SUGAR in Boxes,
LOAF SUGAR,
And excellent CLARET in Bottles. ¶

A small Quantity of Brass Wire,

Of suitable sizes for Brush-makers, drawing-wire, button shanks, sieves, riddles, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

NATHAN and DAVID SELLERS,

In Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets, Philadelphia; where may be had, as usual,

WOOL-CARDS, of the best quality,

By Wholesale and Retail. ¶

SIXTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN, on the 30th of November ult. at night, from off the tenter hooks of the subscriber, the following Pieces, all of a brown colour, viz. One piece of cloth, 13 yards, not raised nor shorn, marked IV at the corner with woolen yarn, numbered thus C7XIII; two pieces of linsey, one 11 yards the other 9, both marked Iq with cloth letters sewed on, numbered thus CLX; one piece of linsey, 3 yards, number CC. The number on each piece is with linen thread. Any person securing the goods and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Pounds for either, and reasonable charges, paid by

Soleburry, Bucks County. † JONAS INGHAM.

New-London, December 21, 1779.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but supposed the latter, from Back Creek Mill, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 11th of November last, A Black HORSE, five years old next spring, 14½ hands high, trots and canters, lofty carriage, a small star in his forehead, switch mane and tail, and some saddle marks on his Back. Whoever secures horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the subscriber gets his horse again, shall have the above reward, or *One Hundred Dollars* for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JONATHAN EVANS, Mill-wright, Chester County, State of Pennsylvania. ‖

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Richland township, Bucks county, in the night of the 25th ult. a bay HORSE, branded on the near buttock C. A. perceptible only when he is wet, about seven years old, 15 hands high, has a large star on his forehead, and a broad snip on his nose, one or both hind feet white, a natural pacer, but trots occasionally, short switch tail, which he carries high, is remarkably fine spirited and high carriaged. Whoever takes up and secures said thief and horse, that the thief may be brought to justice, and delivers the horse to the subscriber, or to Robert L. Hooper, jun. D. Q. M. G. in Easton, or any of his deputies, shall receive the above reward, or for the horse only Three Hundred Dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by THEOPHILUS FOULKE, P. C. F.

December 27, 1779. ¶

Philadelphia, December 29, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of James Brooke, in Limerick township, Philadelphia county, on the 12th instant, (December) A Dark Brown HORSE, about 15 hands high, and about ten years old, has neither brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

¶ BENJAMIN BROOKE, on the premises.

CAME to plantation of the subscriber, in East-Cain township, Chester county, some time in November, six CATTLE, viz. four Steers and two Heifers, one with a bell on. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and them away.

§ JOHN HOOPES, junior.

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, in Monaghan Township, York County, about the 29th of October, 1779, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high, branded on the off shoulder. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ JAMES ADAMS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Merion township, Philadelphia county, the first of July last, a black and white BULL, about two years old; also six SHEEP, of different marks. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay the charges, and take them away. DAVID STEPHENS. §

CAME to to the plantation of the subscriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, the beginning of July last, a red BULL CALF. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

§ ROBERT CURRY.

East Whiteland, Chester County, December 3, 1779.

CAME to the stables of the subscriber, on the 24th day of November last, a sorrel MARE, supposed to be five years old this grass, neither brand nor ear-mark, has a small blaze down her forehead, trots altogether. The owner is desired to come to the sign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaster road, prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold, agreeable to the laws of this State.

§ PETER MATHER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may in anywise concern, That NATHANIEL FALCONER and JOHN REDMAN preferred a petition to the Honourable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, some time since, praying a law might pass for shutting up a road laid out through Nathaniel Falconer's land, in the township of the Northern Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia, from the Wissahiccon road to another road leading from the Falls of Schuylkill to Germantown. So that all those who think themselves injured by it, are desired to make their objections at the next sitting of the General Assembly, and shew cause, if any they have, why a law should not pass for shutting up the said road. *6w.

An Office for the Sale of Real Estates

IS now kept by the subscribers, in Race-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, where deeds, wills, mortgages, bonds and other instruments of writing are carefully and accurately drawn, by and under the direction and inspection of Peter Thomson, who has had long experience in that business, and who will, upon application, carefully examine titles to lands, and point out the defect, if any, to the possessors of deeds, and inform such what will be necessary to remedy such defect.

All persons having real estates, such as houses and lots, plantations, meadow-ground, pasture lots, yearly rent-charges, and improved and unimproved lands to sell and dispose of, are desired to give in writing a true description of the houses, improvements and quality of the lands and lots, and the lowest prices they will take, in order that purchasers may have an opportunity of speedy information, attended with as little trouble as possible, and contracts confirmed without delay, by applying to either of the subscribers at their office, or at the Coffee-house. Those who please to favour them in placing their money out at interest, may be assured they will take the greatest care in procuring them undoubted security by mortgage or otherwise. And they beg leave to return their thanks to those gentlemen in particular who have favoured them with the sale of their real estates, &c. and request a continuance of their favour, and shall at all times be obliging to purchasers.

PETER THOMSON,
RICHARD ARMITT.

N. B. They have houses and lots in and near the city of Philadelphia, and divers plantations and tracts of land in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Virginia States, for sale. ‡

BLANK BOOKS, ruled and plain; fine Writing Paper; Dilworth's and Pennsylvania Spelling-Books, in large or small Quantities; New-England and Manson's Primers; Seaman's Daily Assistant; and Large and Pocket Almanacks for 1780,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH CRUIKSHANK,

PRINTER, in Market street, between Second and Third streets, opposite Elbow-Lane,

Who buys LINEN RAGS.

RICE, by the barrel or quantity,

And INDIGO,

To be SOLD by

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

At his STORE. ‡

Just imported in the Sloop FAVOURITE, now lying at the upper side of Market-street Wharff,

A Quantity of ALLOM SALT,

And TO BE SOLD by

JOSEPH CARSON.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath been pleased to appoint the subscriber Auctioneer of the city of Philadelphia, according to an act of General Assembly passed the 26th ult. entituled, "An Act for the effectual suppression of public auctions and vendues, &c.

HE therefore takes this earliest opportunity of informing the public: And that his store, at the corner of Front and South-streets, will be open for the reception of all such goods as are to be disposed of agreeable to said act, where constant attendance will be given, until a more centrical store can be procured, which will be as soon as possible. He likewise will give his attendance at the Coffee-house (in Coffee-house hours) when he may be spoke with, attend sales there, or where it may best suit the owners of such property as the said act admits of for sale. And the public may be assured that, with a strict adherence to said act, every thing for their satisfaction respecting said office will be done, in the power of their most obedient humble servant,

Dec. 4, 1779. WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer. ‡

New-Castle, November 22, 1779.

WHEREAS the messuages, lands, goods and chattels of Charles Gordon, Jacob Dirrickson, Joshua North, John Allman, Christopher Willson, John Gregory and Isaac Attwood, all late of the county aforesaid, forfeited to the Delaware State by virtue of an Act of Assembly thereof, have been sold by the Commissioner appointed for that purpose. This is therefore to notify all persons claiming any right or title to, interest in, or profits arising out of any messuages, lands or tenements, sold as the property of any of the persons afore-named, or having any accounts, debts or demands against any of the said persons, that the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of New-Castle will sit at the Court-house in the town of New-Castle, on Wednesday, the 19th of January next, as well to receive the claims of any person or persons respecting the title of any messuages, lands or tenements, or any part thereof, so sold as aforesaid, as to adjust and settle any accounts, debts, dues or demands against all or any of the persons aforenamed, whose estates have become forfeited as aforesaid, according to the directions of an act of Assembly of the said State.

By order of the Court aforesaid,

GUNNING BEDFORD, Prothonotary.

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